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season's greet

AN ALBERTA GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION
DECEMBER 1969



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New concept in veterinary medicine assistance tried in north

Livestock producers throughout Canada, the United States and Great Britain are watching with interest a new concept in assistance to veterinary medicine being established as a pilot project in the Peace River area by the Veterinary Services Division, Alberta Department of Agriculture.

The project is designed to test a new method of attracting and maintaining private veterinary practices in livestock production areas and is

being conducted by the Division in co-operation with the Peace River Livestock Association Ltd. and the Alberta Veterinary Medical Association. Established in response to numerous requests received from livestock groups, service boards, local government and area planning groups, the plan is expected to reduce the overhead of the large animal practitioner, thereby reducing costs to the livestock producer.

The Association has agreed to construct to department specifications a \$50,000 veterinary clinic at Fairview, which will include livestock pens and chutes, sterilizers, obstetrical and surgical instruments and clinical laboratory equipment. This facility will be leased by the provincial government for a specified time, ensuring the Association full return of capital investment. The clinic will be made available to a practitioner provided through the Alberta Veterinary Medical Association.

In most provinces, assistance to veterinarians is presently in the form of annual subsidies, a method which has not proven completely successful. The new concept is expected to ease the financial burden on both the livestock producer and the practitioner while, at the same time, increasing the service available. It will provide the environment and facilities to attract young graduates who will practice under the supervision of the A.V.M.A.

The project, if successful, will be of assistance to a developing area in attracting and retaining a veterinarian at a time when he is most needed — while the livestock industry is being developed. □

The Cover

Christmas is often called the festive season, but it seems to be especially so for children who await that time of year with great anticipation. To illustrate a child's impression of Christmas both graphically and written, the cover features a crayon and

water color drawing and below we reproduce a short essay. Both were done by grade two youngsters in the Edmonton public school system. It's our way of saying, "May the season be a happy one for you and yours."

Christmas
Christmas is a happy
time! When I think
of Christmas I think
about Christ when he was
born, and Mary and Joseph
and when it was Jesus birthday
And I think of celebrating
when it is Jesus birthday,
And I hope you will have
a happy year I
hope you give presents
to poor people. Patti W.

Highway ban imposed on minibikes

Minibikes, like other miniature vehicles known to the trade as "go-carts" and those of a similar nature which do not meet new registration criteria of the regulations under the Highway Traffic Act, will not be permitted to operate on Alberta highways.

Increased popularity of these motorcycles, designed primarily for trail riding, has necessitated clarification of the regulations with subsequent amendments to Section 20 dealing with miniature vehicles. For the purpose of these regulations, motorcycles which do not meet specifications will fall under "miniature vehicle" classification. The new specifications require that such motorcycles must have a minimum seat height, in its lowest position as constructed by the manufacturer, of not less than 30 inches; a minimum handle bar height, in lowest position, not less than 33 inches; a minimum wheel base, from centre of axle to centre of axle, of 34 inches; and a minimum wheel diameter of 12 inches include tire.

To afford fair treatment to those having registered motorcycles prior to the effective date of this regulation and where such motorcycles do not meet the specifications set out, registration may continue to February 28, 1971, providing it is by the same owner and that the minimum seat height is not less than 27 inches. After February 28, 1971, all motorcycles must conform to the new regulations for registration. □

Deaf students attend classes in high schools

Four students from the Alberta School for the Deaf have been selected to undertake vocational training in Edmonton high schools under a pilot program that may open wider occupational horizons for those so handicapped.

The chosen students showed much aptitude in special fields with the result that one was enrolled in a child care program, two in a business course and one in commercial art.

Careful evaluation of the worth of the program will be made during the coming school year and officials are hopeful that a continuing arrangement may be made with high schools on a permanent basis. The plan calls for the student to spend 50 per cent of his training time at the high school and the remainder at the School for the Deaf in basic studies of math, science, social studies, reading and language.

A staff member from the School for the Deaf is assigned to each outside high school, spending one sixth of his time with the student in the capacity of tutor, consultant and interpreter. □

Employment Opportunities study finds program successful

The Employment Opportunities Program tested in Edmonton this summer was highly successful in placing social assistance recipients in employment or retraining, according to a study on the pilot project done by the Human Resources Research Council, through the Department of Social Development.

The program was designed to provide social assistance recipients with a means for altering their circumstances. It did this by creating and enhancing opportunities for recipients to enter employment either directly through job placement or indirectly through retraining.

In the three and a half month program this summer, careful attention was given to how well the program succeeded and indications were sought as to who benefitted most.

The program was designed to be capable of broad implementation, to be of reasonable cost, to use personnel that would be readily available, and to operate within the present regional office structure of the Department.

Approximately 50 employers in the Edmonton area offering approximately 50 jobs were invited to participate in the program, and all expressed a willingness to co-operate.

This co-operation was termed a critical factor in the success of the program.

Before the program went into effect June 1, a group of 318 social assistance recipients who could benefit from the Employment Opportunities program were selected. Of these, 102 individuals were randomly selected to make up the experimental group which would receive help in job placement. The other 216 unknowingly formed the "control group" and would not participate in the program.

Three placement officers were selected to work with the experimental group. They established

Aid recipients find work or enter retraining in effort to better own circumstances

rapport with the recipients, helped them find a job, informed them about the work opportunities, took them to the job interview, and followed up with support, advice and encouragement. In addition, they were called upon to find babysitters, provide transportation, and help solve other related problems.

The Department provided financial assistance and other incentives to recipients to find jobs.

When the pilot project was completed, it was found that 47.1 per cent of the experimental group of 102 individuals entered employment, and a further 13.7 per cent entered training programs. Among the control group, only 9.7 per cent entered employment and 1.9 per cent entered training programs.

The Employment Opportunities Program had little success with disabled clients. Many of these were unable to work, while others required extensive counselling which the program could not operate.

The Human Resources Research Council, in their study, found that those individuals who were involved in the program were much more likely to enter employment or training than those individuals who had to rely on their own resources. They made the following observations about individuals benefitting most from the Employment Opportunities Program:

- The program is particularly successful in placing women in retraining or employment. In the experimental group, 65 per cent of the women entered employment or retraining, while 55 per cent of the men did so. These figures in the control group, which received no help, were 10 per cent for women and 15 per cent for men.

- The program is most successful in placing clients under the age of 44 in employment or retraining. In the experimental group 60 per cent of those 24 or under went to work or retraining. Detailed figures show 74 per cent placement for those 25 to 34; 58 per cent for those 35 to 44, and 44 per cent for those over the age of 45.

- It was found that jobs become less available with increasing age, and that those of older ages have had a longer history of dependency on social assistance and are therefore less inclined to seek employment.

- The program is most successful in placing those with an education between grade seven and grade 12. It was found a minimal level of education is necessary before employment or retraining are possible. This level appears to be about the eighth grade.

- Those recipients with more than four children are less likely to enter employment than those with fewer children. This is attributed to the facts that babysitting

services for large families are difficult to obtain, and that individuals with large families require more lucrative jobs in order to bring their income to the same level as it is on assistance. These higher paying jobs require levels of skill which the recipients often do not possess.

- The Employment Opportunities program is not successful in dealing with clients that have physical or psychological disabilities.

- The longer the clients were on assistance the less successful was the program.

- Despite these considerations the Employment Opportunities Program employed or retrained clients in the older age group, in the less educated group and in the disabled group more frequently than was the case in the control group which received no help.

All three placement officers were impressed by the receptivity to, and the enthusiasm for, the program on the part of the recipients. Despite the fact that the program offered special incentives, the workers found that in the large majority of cases personal contact was all that was needed. The financial incentives were little used and then primarily in cases where the individual entered training.

All workers noted that men were difficult to work with, and that women under 40 were the most responsive.

Employers expressed the conviction that placement officers should maintain close contact with a client for as long as is necessary after employment begins. Many employers do not have the resources necessary to provide support and look to the placement officer to follow up with a client. Employers were also concerned that, although Canada Manpower dealt with a more motivated and easier placed individual, no duplication of services occur.

The Employment Opportunities Program grew out of the White Paper on Human Resources Development issued in March, 1967, and a subsequent Position Paper issued in April, 1969, which indicated the Department's intention to create a climate for social development.

The Position Paper stated that of the 21,130 persons or head of families on financial assistance, 10.9 per cent were unemployed employables. The Employment Opportunities Program is aimed at those persons.

"Within Our Borders" is a publication designed to acquaint the people of the Province with the administration of the Alberta Government.

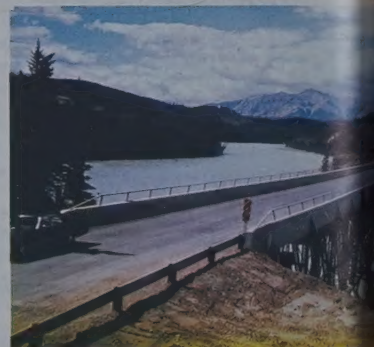
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Highways take shape long before graders start work

Greater traffic volume on major Alberta highways demands better traffic facilities and safety, both of primary concern to the Alberta Department of Highways and Transport's



Planning Branch. Additions and revisions to Alberta's rapidly expanding network of highways, now totalling in excess of 6,700 miles, begin here.

The main activity of this relatively young branch, established in 1964, is collecting and interpreting travel and transportation data, to plan and locate road facilities to serve development objectives of the province. These goals encompass the need of roads to resources, access to remote communities, roads for commerce and roads for recreation and pleasure.

Three major types of roads are used to achieve these objectives: freeways, which are divided, multi-lane highways with no road-level access; expressways, which are basically the same but with limited road-level access; and arterial routes, which are any highway below multi-lane design. Main arterial routes are now being built in stage-construction, which means that all factors have been taken into account for future adaptation to expressway standards.

The location, or realignment of highways is based on several factors: present traffic volume, projected traffic volume and terrain. Major planning studies aimed at assessing the less tangible effects on future traffic such as inter-city attractions and socio-economic trends augment the historical data being compiled through conventional traffic counters.

The use of aerial photographs and mosaics, available through the Alberta Department of Lands and Forests, aids in establishing approximate alignment of new highways. From this point specific aerial reconnaissance and aerial photographs of the proposed route are taken. In some instances on-the-ground line surveys will be made by planning branch surveyors to obtain additional facts.

All preliminary survey reports are studied to determine obstacles such as hills, bogs and rivers. River crossing approaches are selected in close liaison with the Bridge Branch. The Construction Branch is called in to provide soil testing data, and information and advice on problem areas such as where slides might occur. The Surveys Branch provides consultant services for land appraisal and acquisition costs of land for right of ways. The Maintenance Branch provides information with regard to maintenance problems.



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Aesthetics, too, are considered in weighing advantages of any design, although primarily in resort areas where scenic drives become an integral part of the new highway design.

A continuing program of accident analysis, identification and study of accident-prone locations and required corrections, is carried on. Such analysis has resulted in the adoption of many safety features in construction, signing and marking of highways and the establishment of controls on the use of right-of-way and level access approaches.

Highway shoulders, now designed with a 4:1 slope are being modified to a 6:1 ratio on the higher classes of facility. The use of guard rail is being restricted to locations where serious obstructions exist off the shoulder. Where guard rails are essential, new installations are being curved away from on-coming traffic with the leading ends buried to eliminate "end-spearing" accidents.

Where possible, directional signs requiring steel supports have been installed using a breakaway design to reduce damage on impact. Single mast, cluster lighting of some interchanges will be introduced to eliminate the hazard of perimeter light standards around cloverleaf approaches. These masts, about 100 feet high, are located

1. Directional "Y" interchange and river crossing on Highway # 3 near Lethbridge.

2. Construction continued through the year on 241 large culverts in lieu of bridges, some up to 18 feet in diameter.

3. Pedestrian safety is also of concern, as illustrated by this footbridge over a highway at Peace River.

4. A new two-lane precast concrete deck has converted the old single lane timber decked railroad crossing at Entrance into a modern primary standard facility.

5. Winning awards for design of highway overpass structures is not new to Alberta's Department of Highways and Transport. This bridge on the Alberta link of the Trans-Canada Highway received honourable mention.

6. Cloverleaf interchange near Bowness is only one of the many such structures adding to the sophistication of our highway system.

7. Many of Alberta's fine highway campsites, such as this one at Pembina River Park, provide areas of relaxation to the motorist.

8. Fifty-six of the 199 bridges built during the past year were in the major or semi-major category.

inside the loops formed by the interchange access roadways.

To avoid highway obsolescence and prejudice to future upgrading of the existing roadway a strict policy of development control along the right-of-ways has been adopted. Utility and pipelines companies require a permit for both parallel or crossing installations. No development within specified limits of the right-of-way or junctions is allowed without a permit. Farm homes or buildings must not intrude within specified limits of the right-of-way or roadway. The effect of this policy is to eliminate obstruction to future road development and to reduce the number of access roads onto a highway.

In addition to these steps taken toward greater road safety, progress is being made each year in the installation of grade crossing protection of railroad crossings throughout the province. □

Government support for agriculture should be directed less to production and more to increasing the market potential of agricultural products. This was the decision reached at "Direction '70", an agricultural conference held under the guidance of the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

Instigated by the Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, the conference brought together close to 500 persons interested in agriculture. Of these, more than 100 were actual delegates representing farm producer organizations within the province, including the F.U.A., wheat and dairy pools, marketing boards and co-operatives.

Speakers featured during the two-day program came from both provincial and federal agricultural departments, the Canadian Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce; the Alberta Wheat Pool, the Economic Council of Canada, and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.

Ample opportunity was provided for the producers attending "Direction '70" to participate actively in the conference. In addition to questions for the speakers, both oral and written, delegates were, on the final day, formed into study groups. Each of these presented a report to government, outlining suggestions for the improvement and adjustment of the agricultural industry in Alberta.

Producers, government discuss agriculture at Direction '70 conference

Two resolutions were also presented to the provincial department of agriculture during the conference. Both dealt with the need for more extensive market information. The responsibility for providing the material required was assigned to agricultural producers and agri-business, while the government was made liable for the translation of the facts into comprehensive and comprehensible reports.

Indications are that the conference was highly successful. Plans are being made by the Alberta Department of Agriculture to extend the program to regional and district levels in 1970 to enable those in the agricultural industry to be more knowledgeable about the international, national and inter-provincial factors which effect the industry in Alberta. This should help the producer to make management decisions on a better basis. □

Resource development school first in Canada

The resource development program being implemented in Alberta's Census Division 14 is being used to illustrate techniques of area development to interested personnel from across Canada, through a course originated by the Alberta Department of Agriculture in the Rural Development program and continued by the Human Resources Development Authority.

The first of its kind in Canada, the Area Development Course is held three times a year and was instituted in response to requests from

individuals and agencies for training in the comprehensive approach to area development. In the three courses held to date, participants have come from Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba, the Yukon and Northwest Territories, as well as from all parts of Alberta. There have been approximately 25 students in each session, including development officers, agriculturists, home economists and representatives from the federal Department of Indian Affairs.

Sponsored jointly by the Extension Division of the University of Alberta and the provincial Human Resources Development Authority, the course extends over a three week period. Students live in Edson and attend a variety of lectures, seminars, projects and group discussions. Study and workshop sessions bring together students with varied backgrounds and interests to permit each member to contribute to the interdisciplinary approach to problem solving. Field trips provide opportunities to study existing programs in the area and to discuss problems and possible solutions with local residents involved in such re-development aspects as re-location, farm enlargement, training or land clearing.

Instructional staff for the course is drawn from provincial government departments, C.D. 14 Rural Development staff, and personnel from the Universities of Alberta and Calgary. □

Alberta trade mission visits U.S. west coast

Alberta's industrial development opportunities were exposed to scores of senior business executives in San Francisco and Seattle as the result of an Alberta Industrial Development Mission to those cities, under the sponsorship of the Alberta Department of Industry and Tourism.

Six Alberta businessmen formed the core of the 12-man group which also included senior government personnel. Highlight of the mission's visit to each city was a noon reception and luncheon for a selected invitation list of district industrialists.

Many contacts for opportunity for new businesses for the province, on a joint venture or manufacturing under lease basis were established. Much interest was expressed in Alberta's favorable sales tax status, its estate tax situation, and above all its resource and growth opportunities.

This was the first mission from Alberta to those heavily industrialized areas of the United States. Contacts made during the trip will be followed up by Department of Industry and Tourism officials.

The highly successful undertaking was part of the government's program of actively promoting the province in market areas throughout this continent and the world. This form of endeavor will be substantially stepped up to keep pace with the opportunity growth within the province, and international interest in the resources and marketing opportunities that Alberta possesses.

The west coast tour followed the earlier visit by a similar group to Tulsa, Houston and Dallas, which is still yielding returns in enquiries and provincial recognition. □

Aid for special rec programs

Requests for consultative, advisory or financial assistance spurred the development by the Alberta Department of Youth of a centralized government service to assist agencies and institutions to plan and develop recreational programs for the physically disabled and handicapped, the emotionally disturbed, senior citizens and persons in penal and rehabilitation centers.

Assistance is given by the department's Recreation Branch in two major areas: directional assistance in the form of advisory services and consultations to provide a liaison with the government. Seminars have been organized to assist several agencies and institutions to help them determine the program they need.

Financial assistance is available through the department to provide for leadership training and to assist in arranging seminars and workshops.

Recreation potential for the handicapped is now under study. Questionnaires have been circulated to institutions throughout Alberta to determine what already exists in programs and facilities. Results will be discussed at a seminar open to those concerned.

The Alberta Council for the Aging and the Committee on Recreation for the disabled in Alberta have already availed themselves of the aid offered by the branch's Special Services Officer. Private agencies are encouraged to apply for assistance.

Plans by Special Services are being formulated to set up a course in therapeutic recreation at the Drumheller Leadership Development School.

Agencies and institutions may contact Mr. Jeffrey Hughes, Special Services Supervisor, Recreation Branch, Alberta Department of Youth, CN Tower, Main Floor, Edmonton 15, Alberta. □

coming events

Within Our Borders is pleased to list those coming events pertaining to organizational meetings, association gatherings, and other similar non-commercial events of which it is made aware. Forward your information to Within Our Borders, Alberta Government Publicity Bureau, Centennial Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

DECEMBER

1	Symphony Concert	Lethbridge
2	Dog Obedience Trials	Lethbridge
2-4	National Weed Committee-Western Section Convention	Edmonton
4	Music Club Concert	Lethbridge
5	University of Lethbridge Concert Series	Lethbridge

6-7	Edmonton Symphony Orchestra	Edmonton
8	Calgary Film Society — Film Program	Calgary
8-12	Farmers Union of Alberta Convention	Edmonton
10	Annual Carol Festival	Lloydminster
14	Anne Campbell Singers (Yates)	Lethbridge
17	Edmonton Symphony Orchestra	Edmonton
18	Calgary Film Society — Film Program	Calgary
21	Baptist United Choirs	Edmonton
21	Anne Campbell Singers (Jubilee)	Calgary
22-23	Exhibitions of photographs by Photo-Directorate and Students of N.A.I.T.	Edmonton
27-30	Youth Conference on Alcohol and Drug Problems	Edmonton
28-30	Western Association of Sociologists & Anthropologists	Banff

JANUARY

5-21	Exhibition of Paintings by Ihor Dymtruk	Edmonton
15-16	Western Canada Assoc. of Exhibitions Conv.	Edmonton
15-17	Alberta Retail Implement Dealers Association 25th Annual Convention	Calgary
19-21	Alberta Co-Op Seed Processors Assoc. Conv.	Edmonton
23	Women's Hospital Auxiliary Meeting	Drumheller
23-24	Alberta Association of Architects Convention	Edmonton
23-Feb. 13	Traditional Canadian Landscape Painting—National Gallery Exhibition	Edmonton
24-Feb. 1	Canadian Figure Skating Championships	Edmonton
27-29	Alberta School Superintendents & Inspectors Association Convention	Edmonton

Group homes ready youth for adulthood

The Alberta Department of Social Development, Homes and Institutions Branch, is operating eight homes for adolescents, designed to make the young people responsible adults ready to take their place in the community.

The six homes in Edmonton accommodate children from the Diagnostic and Treatment Centre; the two in Calgary from the William Roper Hull Home and other sources.

Each home accommodates six to eight boys or girls, 11 to 16 years of age on admission, who in the past have been unable to function in a foster home or in their own home for various reasons.

They may remain in the home until they are 19 or 20 years of age if the circumstances warrant. Some may still have family ties and eventually return to their home. The children in the home, the Department believes, can benefit from and fit into a group living situation, and all are able to attend classes in a community school system.

Each home is supervised by houseparents. The Department has found that people best suited for the job are middle-aged couples who have raised children, but have no children at home, and persons who have the ability to understand young people, particularly those whose lives have been upset over the past years.

The husband of each houseparent team is expected to be employed on a full-time basis outside the home.

The houseparents supervise and act as parents to the children, and operate the home. In return they receive a per diem allowance to pay for food, laundry services and other incidentals. The Department provides clothing for the children, as well as medical, dental and optical care.

Utilities are paid by the Department, and houseparents receive free accommodation.

The houses are usually two-storey duplex type dwellings, which are completely furnished and equipped by the Department to provide

living space for the children and houseparents. The buildings are maintained by the Alberta Department of Public Works.

In Edmonton a social worker from the Diagnostic and Treatment Centre works very closely with the houseparents and is available for advice and support. In Calgary this service is supplied from a regional office.

The Department of Social Development is constantly in need of group home houseparents, particularly in Edmonton, and anyone interested may contact the Program Supervisor, Homes and Institutions Branch, Department of Social Development, Executive Building, Edmonton. Lack of academic qualifications should not hinder anyone from applying. □

Tuning fork tester aids control of highway speed

Greater safety on Alberta provincial highways through more effective control of speed violators is due, indirectly, to a tuning fork tester. The Alberta Highway Traffic Act provides for certification of tuning fork testers and experts in vehicle speedometer testing in order to provide indisputable court evidence to law enforcement officers in prosecuting offenders.

Persons thus authorized must be fully conversant with the equipment involved through training and experience, and must satisfy the Motor Vehicles Branch of the Alberta Department of Highways and Transport that they are experts in their field.

The tuning forks are used by the police to see that radar equipment in use is periodically checked and properly calibrated for maximum efficiency. Tuning forks of fixed vibrations calculated in miles per hour prove a highly accurate method of measuring radar monitors. The tuning forks receive regular testing and bear permanently stamped serial numbers for identification purposes. Facilities and equipment are made

available to the Branch by the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology.

Most patrol vehicles are equipped with high-performance speedometers, but even these are subjected to testing on a regular basis to certify their accuracy. For this purpose, privately employed mechanics are authorized to make the tests. All certified checks will show corrections to be made on speedometer readings which include variations at different speeds and take into account changes caused by tire wear. □

New prov. park

A 1,700 acre area on the west shore of Gregoire Lake has been designated as Alberta's 45th provincial park. The park will serve the people of the Fort McMurray area in north-eastern Alberta.

Work on the park started this fall with the planning of facilities and the road. □

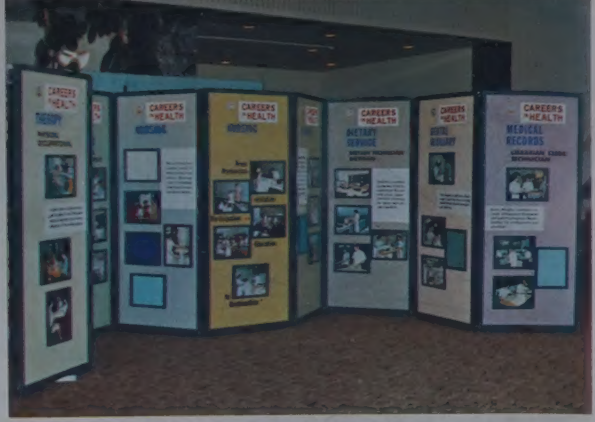


Upper left: Industrial development display used extensively on trade missions to the United States.

Upper right: Careers in Health display shown at numerous Career Fairs in Alberta schools each year.

Centre: One of the most widely travelled floats in the province, sponsored by the Alberta Government, participated in scores of local events.

Lower: Alberta Government Careers display is aimed at three levels of academic achievement: trade training, high school graduating classes and University students.



Thousands view Alberta displays

Colourful displays promoting the Province of Alberta are viewed by thousands each year through the efforts of the Alberta Government Publicity Bureau.

Many of the displays depict various attributes of the province — its scenic beauty, recreational facilities, cities and way of life. Others carry a more specific message, graphically portraying the vast potential of the province's natural resources and industrial opportunities.

Government departments actively participate in Career Fairs in many high schools within the province with displays aimed at the importance of careful planning of careers, the educational requirements for, and availability of jobs within the civil service.

This year a 30 foot float outlining government services available to Albertans was displayed in scores of communities.

In addition to local fairs and exhibitions, specially designed displays have played an important part in "selling" Alberta to people in other parts of Canada and in many fairs in the United States. Some of the displays have served as visual aids in Alberta Trade Missions to such states as Oklahoma, Texas, California and Washington. □



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